

used to resign. It is clear that on the general question of strengthening the navy Admiralty opinion is very different from Mr. William's. Lord Spencer's is different, and those who ought to know say that the building proposals for next year will satisfy even Lord George Hamilton, and not fall much short of what General Tracy thinks needful.

The mishap to the Resolution came in good time to keep alive general interest in the state of the navy. She is one of the newest, biggest and best ships in the British Navy, and on her first voyage has to turn tail before a storm in the Bay of Biscay and run for Queenstown. At nobody on board was allowed to say anything about what had happened, the most alarming stories were current. It is believed she is in great danger, both from rolling and from water flooding the engine-room.

The Admiralty, questioned in the House of Commons, make light of the danger, as their runner is. Her hull, they declared, was not strained. She requires but a few hundred dollars' worth of repairs. The quantity of water taken aboard is exaggerated, and there is no question as to her stability. That is all very well, and very official; but why, then, did the Resolution run for Queenstown when bound to Gibraltar? One officer on board has ventured to write a letter, which tells a very different story, and it is certain that the matter will not be allowed to rest where the smooth answers of Mr. Houghton Kay-Shuttleworth have left it in the House of Commons.

The best private builders believe the Admiralty notions of construction are radically unsound. They point out that no merchant ship was disabled in this gale. The latest Admiralty excuse is that the Resolution returned least she might run short of coal. That amounts to saying that a new first-class battleship cannot carry coal enough for a voyage from Plymouth to Gibraltar, the most eminent Admirals in the English Navy express grave doubts of the safety of ships built on this model. Sir Edward Reed, on the other hand, declares, in a column and a half, his complete confidence in her stability.

A deputation from fourteen London parishes visited Mr. Gladstone on Thursday, desiring to know whether the Government would take steps to enable them to employ the unemployed, labor farms and tide estuaries. They gave many expressions of sincere sympathy for him, but very little encouragement. He clearly does not believe it the duty of the State to find work for those out of work, nor that State Socialism on any considerable scale has yet been proved to be either possible or beneficial.

The irritation created by the continuance of the Duke of Edinburgh's \$50,000 annuity is not played but increases. The Radical press will not let the subject alone. Even the strictly Gladstonian press harps on the disagreeable theme. The German papers, which are apt to be heavy-handed in dealing with delicate matters, have done nothing to improve and something to worsen the position of the Duke of Edinburgh and the predicament of the English Ministry.

This annuity question is indeed just one of those side issues on which broad political issues are sometimes settled. When a German paper announces that the British Parliament has no business to discuss the position of a German Federal Prince, John Bull's back goes up at once. He may have to pay the money, but he will not hold his tongue at German dictation or anybody's dictation. Nor does the statement put forth in "The Coburg Gazette" tend to conciliation, albeit supposed to be directly inspired by the Duke himself. He urges that this annuity is mixed up with marriage settlements on the Duchess, and is therefore beyond the range of discussion in the British Parliament. "That is nonsense," retorts the late British Radical, speaking through his most radical organ, not too civilly.

Other German papers express opinions more acceptable to the English. A leading Berlin Journal observes that Mr. Duke, having become a German Prince, must take the consequences. Another declares that for a German Prince to accept foreign pension is repugnant to German feeling. Both these sentiments have an echo in England. If the Duke made English papers, he will find the suggestion frequent that he had better relinquish his pension voluntarily, lest worse befall him. He must, at any rate, be aware that not only in the press, but in the House of Commons, the subject is constantly mentioned. Questions are put which Ministers find extremely inconvenient to answer. "Is the Duke still a British subject?" asks one Member, to whom the Bolshoi-General makes answer that nothing has occurred to alter the nationality acquired by birth; but as a sovereign prince he acts independently in all matters relating to his sovereign capacity. "In which capacity does he receive his fifty thousand a year?" queries the impatient Radical, but gets no response. Nor is any answer given to the further question, "What will be the Duke's position in event of war between England and Germany?"

Mr. Gladstone's birthday brought him the usual cheer of congratulations, public and private. Those which come from his political opponents are not less cordial than those of his political supporters. It is seen, once more that political differences do not imply or involve personal animosities. Probably there is no country where personal criticism within decent limits is freer and none where it is so entirely consistent with respect and admiration for the person whose political conduct is condemned. The distinction is perfectly understood here. Till it is understood elsewhere it is impossible to appreciate Mr. Gladstone's real position in his own country.

What happens in the House of Commons marks the distinction so plainly that he who runs may see it. Mr. Gladstone's entrance was hailed by his whole party rising and cheering. Not many minutes later Mr. Haffner, having a question to put, used the opportunity to offer to the Prime Minister, "on my own part and on the part of my friends, our most sincere congratulations." This time the cheers rose from every quarter of the House. Mr. Gladstone bowed, and in vibrating tones thanked the Leader of the Opposition "for his great courtesy and kindness."

"Who," asks one of the most brilliant writers among his own friends—"who can hate this charming veteran, this resplendent personality, bearing the weight of years like a snowflake, full of youth, even the faults of youth, and with a career going back in mind gradations to the years when men's dress and thoughts and habits were altogether different from what they are to-day?"

He is right. Men hate Mr. Gladstone's politics, policy, methods, conceptions of government, and such else. They do not hate Mr. Gladstone. They admire him, they are proud of his vigorous vitality at eighty-four, of his courage, of his intellectual freshness and buoyancy. Even those who think him a positive peril to England have a personal affection for him, and the expression of it may be heard on all sides and in the Conservative as well as the Liberal press.

Professor Huxley's article on Tyndall in the January "Nineteenth Century" is the testimony of an intimate friend and acute judge of character, incapable even for affection's sake of any but a truthful and scientific estimate. No one shows Tyndall better, no one is better qualified to do justice to those powerful faculties and high purposes which after all left, says Professor Huxley, a less vivid impression than the warmth and tenderness of his nature.

This is at once a testimony and a tribute, because of its transparent honesty and of the writer's obvious conviction that the most honorable homage to his friend is to tell the whole truth about him. There are delightful reminiscences as well of scientific, social, and Alpine life, and the whole is, so far as is possible within the limits of eleven pages, a masterpiece of portraiture.

Never Mind About the Weather!!

Farmer Dunn's got his grip on that. You'd better look out for that Cold before it gets another sort of Grippe on you. Let the good word go on! Tell everybody! Save the babies! and keep the three demons—Croup, Grippe and Pneumonia—on the dead run with

Riker's Expectorant!

the most wonderful remedy ever formulated for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

A lady in West End Avenue, right here in this city, writes: "I would not dare go to sleep at night without a bottle of Riker's Expectorant handy at my bedside. It is worth its weight in diamonds!"

The name and address of this lady may be obtained at headquarters, and though her estimate is a just one, the famous remedy costs only 60 cts. a bottle, and you get your money back if it fails to cure. Of your druggist, or at

RIKER'S,
6th Ave., cor. 22d St.

life, and the whole is, so far as is possible within the limits of eleven pages, a masterpiece of portraiture.

A SPEECH FROM THE KAISER.

TO ADDRESS HIS MINISTERS AND GENERALS ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

NO STARTLING OR SENSATIONAL UTTERANCES EXPECTED—CAPTIV'S PROGRAMME IN THE REICHSRAT—RULES AGAINST BOURGEOISIE—THE INTERNAL MACHINE TRACED.

(Copyright, 1893, by The United Press.)
Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Emperor, as is his custom, will assemble the leading Ministers and generals about himself on New Year's Day. Some of the newspapers, knowing that the custom will be observed on Monday, pretend to have knowledge that important political utterances will then be made by the Emperor. The representative of the United Press is in a position to state that every indication points to the formal deliverance of a speech common to the occasion, which will be delivered in semi-private.

It is known that some of the leading generals of the Bavarian Army will not be present, and this fact is commented upon as showing that there is a hitch in the relations between the Emperor and the Regent of Bavaria. As a matter of fact, their absence is devoid of any significance. Neither Prince Leopold as Inspector-General of the Bavarian Army, nor Prince Arnolph, as commander of the First Bavarian Army Corps, will be present at the Imperial reception, but the Regent will send General von Berg as the representative of the Bavarian Army.

Should the Emperor's speech contain anything of a surprising nature it will stir the Ministers, who anticipate and hope for nothing beyond the expression of commiseration. At any rate, whatever is said will only be allowed to filter to the public gradually. The chief Ministers have agreed to all the details of the Chancellor's programme of work in the Reichstag. This fact, however, does not imply absolutely that the Government is safe. Dr. Müller, the Prussian Finance Minister, has surrendered his tax reforms temporarily, only under pressure from the Emperor, who promises ultimately to give his full support to them, but several political groups, who are inclined to support the Chancellor in the vote on the Russian commercial treaty, do not see why this position should be made part of the Government programme. The Conservatives who are slowly becoming convinced that Captiv, as a tactician, is rather too much for them, are beginning to change their plans. The party has not yet reconciled itself to departing from its traditions and becoming an open enemy of the Government. Its leader, Freiherr von Hammerstein, repeated, in a letter published by the "Kreuz Zeitung," yesterday, the customary assurances that the Conservatives were permanent allies of the Imperial Government. He observed discreet silence, however, upon his private negotiations with the Centre and Antidemocrats, whom he wishes to unite with the Agrarian Conservatives in a coalition to overthrow the Chancellor.

The Emperor will open the Landtag on January 16. The Parliamentary commission of inquiry into gambling on the Bourse will recommend a series of reforms, but it is not probable that its proposals will ever become law. One of these proposals is: "That boursiers or outside dealers who, by taking advantage of their clients' inexperience, induce them to enter into transactions which are to their detriment, shall be liable to a fine of not more than 500 marks." The rule also proposes to regulate the conditions of dealing in futures on the Bourse. Public opinion is against them all.

Dr. Sigi, the Prussian-hating Deputy from Bavaria, electrified a peasants' meeting at Trüben this week by his strongly worded utterances. He said he had authority to state that a Bavarian Prince upon hearing of the Versailles treaty exclaimed: "Finis Bavariae." "Through the fault of our government," he said, "this word will become facts. But we will not become Prussian. Let us unite. Let us obtain our rights!" His cheering greeted this outbreak.

The French spies Daguet and Duboua, who have been transferred from Mankelburg to Giltz, are well treated in the fortress where they are confined. They are allowed to communicate with their friends and relatives and to see each other at will. They walk several hours daily in the courtyard of the fortress. Both have written to the Giltz commandant, thanking him for his courtesy and kindness in ameliorating their confinement.

The mystery of the dynamite cases sent to the Emperor and Chancellor has been solved. The plot has been traced to Norman William, a discharged agent of the Berlin police. William went to Paris about the middle of November and induced two French Anarchists, Robin and Berlioz, to send him boxes of dynamite. He was to use the dynamite to blow up the Emperor and the Chancellor. The plot was discovered by the Berlin police, and William was arrested. He is now in the Giltz fortress, and is being treated with kindness.

A police search of Bruno Zeichler's lodgings in Leipzig has failed to reveal a man of the name as well as to the relations between German Anarchists and the Automobile Club in London, as well as the Freiheit group in New-York.

LORD HANNEN SERIOUSLY ILL.
London, Dec. 30.—Lord Hannen, who was one of the leading members of the House of Commons, is suffering from severe nervous prostration, great weakness and loss of flesh, the result of overwork.

Prevent the Grip

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York Board of Health, says that to prevent the grip you should avoid exposure to inclement weather, and keep your strength up, your blood in good condition and your digestive organs in regular action. The tonic and alterative Hood's Sarsaparilla is a happy medium between the two conditions, and with the protection given by this medicine you need not fear the Grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is an invigorating medicine, and a single bottle may save you many dollars' cost of doctor's bills and much suffering. Truly an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Be sure to get Hood's.

GLADSTONE'S LAST RESORT.

CLIQUE BY SECTIONS ON THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR COMPROMISE WITH THE UNIONISTS—PARLIAMENT TO TAKE A RECESS ON JANUARY 30—THE MINISTRY'S FINANCIAL DILEMMA—DISTRESS AMONG LONDON'S POOR—MR. MAY'S PRICE'S CASE.

(Copyright, 1893, by The United Press.)
London, Dec. 30.—After the Cabinet council yesterday the Government whips intimated to the Conservatives the Ministry's desire to arrange a compromise on the issue of the Parish Councils bill, with a view to ending the Parliamentary session about January 20. The negotiations were opened with Arthur J. Balfour, Unionist leader, and Joseph Chamberlain, his first lieutenant, but neither of them showed much inclination to make terms unless the Government would grant concessions altering the popular character of the measure. The difference between the Ministry and the Opposition in this case centres on what appears to be a trivial question concerning the constitution of the Poor Law Boards and their control by the Parish Councils.

The negotiations with the Unionist leaders failed mainly, however, because the Opposition meant to wreck the whole bill by obstruction, and so embarrass the Government business, for the next session as to foredoom it to failure. Since all other means have proved vain, Mr. Gladstone is now determined to checkmate this plan by applying the closure by sections as he did in the case of the Home Rule bill. There is still a chance that Mr. Balfour, when informed of this decision, may reconsider his first plan. If no agreement is obtained before the meeting of the House on Monday, Mr. Gladstone will announce his intentions. Doubtless the Conservatives will cry out against the so-called tyranny of the Government in shutting off full discussion of the bill. The Peers, moreover, will find in the closure proceedings another excuse for rejecting or amending the unobscured clauses; but as the extensive Ministerial programme of the coming session must be carried out before the dissolution, no other course is open to Mr. Gladstone than the summary disposal of the Parish Councils bill in the Commons and the transfer of the whole burden of its rejection to the shoulders of the Peers.

The Ministers propose to prorogue Parliament on January 20, and to resume work on February 2. As the third quarter of the financial year closed to-day, it is now possible to make a fairly accurate estimate as to the budget. For the three quarters complete to-day, the receipts are £50,000,000, against £40,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1892. The next quarter will add to the Exchequer the benefit of the greater part of the income tax still remaining to be collected. Taking the most favorable view of the receipts in the next quarter, no one would estimate the receipts for the whole financial year at more than £150,000,000. That means a deficit of one £1,500,000, according to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's estimates in the last budget. An analysis of the sources of revenue shows that both customs and excise receipts are dwindling, nor does the depression exhibit the slightest symptom of relief. With each passing month the dulness of trade becomes more discouraging. While the revenue is thus waning the expenditures of the Government increase. The utter badness and hopelessness of the situation, together with the fact that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet entered only pledged to radical tax reforms in the interest of the workmen, keep alive the reports that the Ministers prefer a dissolution to facing the necessity of imposing the new taxes.

The distress among the poor of London is shown by the workhouse returns for the holidays. On Christmas Day 10,000 names were on the relief roll. This number exceeds the record of Christmas, 1892, by more than 1,000.

Henry Labouchere pursues without cessation his campaign against the Government's plan of continuing the £100,000 annual income drawn by Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha as Duke of Edinburgh. He has canvassed the Radical members of the House of Commons for signatures to his protest against the grant. This protest will be presented to Mr. Gladstone. Labouchere's hostility to Mr. Gladstone is becoming more evident daily. He has not forgotten the fact that Mr. Gladstone's retirement from public life, and the consequent loss of his salary, would follow his disappearance from political life.

Advices from Bombay are to the effect that an import duty of 20 per cent is about to be imposed on silver. Dealers are to be already offering a premium to anyone taking the risk on the imposition of the duty. Inquiries at the India Office elicited no positive information, as the officials were extremely busy with the preparations for the opening of the Indian Government to the public on January 1. The Ministry plan for enlarging the navy is still in embryo. All that is known positively is that no extraordinary grant will be demanded at once, as if the duty were to be increased to a number of years. A detailed annual sum is to be a number of years. A detailed annual sum is to be a number of years. A detailed annual sum is to be a number of years.

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G-I-L-G-U-R-A

Eight letters and four syllables. Mix them up and you have nothing. But properly arranged they make a word familiar to the civilized world—a word that stands for all that is pure, energetic, and effective in medicine.

Think of it. From a small beginning, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts and trade indifference CUTICURA has become the greatest curative of its time.

No power on earth could bar its progress because it did its appointed work. In every clime and with every people it has worked wonders.

Its cures have approached the miraculous. Have been expended in advertising it. But \$1,000,000.000. Could not purchase the daily commendations of its grateful friends. Such praise cannot be purchased.

This is the secret of its success—of its world-wide popularity—of its wonderful sale—of its constant growth. It is stamped upon the hearts of the once tortured, disfigured, and humiliated everywhere, never to be effaced while life shall last.

Such in brief is CUTICURA, the curative marvel of the age.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U. S. A.

tion that she will be liberated soon is a mistake. If the Government could release her without exciting newspaper comment it might be done earlier, but unfortunately for Mrs. Mackay, her friends and the press will not let her case be forgotten.

THE COLONNA FAMILY TROUBLES.
MRS. MACKAY'S REPLY TO THE PRINCE'S ASSESSMENT ABOUT HIS WIFE'S MONEY—A REPLY FOR THE PRINCE.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The representative in this city of the United Press learns that Mrs. John W. Mackay's reply to the assessment made by Prince Colonna to her wife's money is a masterpiece of logic and force. The Prince Colonna forced Mrs. Mackay to draw checks in favor of servants, who cashed them and turned the money thus obtained over to the Prince. Prince Colonna says that he has the household books, showing that all the checks were drawn in favor of the Prince's household, and that the money was all spent on the household.

Prince Colonna returned to Paris on December 12, after having passed six weeks in arranging his affairs in Naples. He said to-day that he came back in order to see his children. He said that the Prince Colonna's charge of the children, on the condition that he should have the children, and that they visit him at his home every two days. The Prince Colonna's charge of the children, on the condition that he should have the children, and that they visit him at his home every two days.

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A FRANCO-SPANISH TREATY SIGNED.

THE CONVENTION A DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH FOR PREMIER CASIMIR PERIER—SPAN'S NEW COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Paris, Dec. 30.—France and Spain to-day signed a commercial convention, which will remain in force for one year. By the terms of the new convention France profits by the advantages contained in the Spanish treaties, without conceding to Spain a diminution of her minimum tariff, which Spain has demanded. The convention is a diplomatic triumph for Premier Casimir Perier, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Madrid, Dec. 30.—The "Estafeta" announces a new provincial commercial regime, beginning on January 1, with Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium and France on the basis of the treaty signed in 1891 with Switzerland. France, the treaty will indirectly favor Spanish wines by the introduction of a check on the manufacture of artificial wines.

A MUTINY IN THE CAMEROONS.

THE OUTRIPAK PUT DOWN BY THE CREW OF A GERMAN GUNBOAT WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The reports of the seizure by natives of the German Government house at the Cameroons, West Africa, have been confirmed by dispatches received to-day, among them being an official dispatch from the Governor of the Cameroons. The mutiny broke out on December 15. The mutineers numbered 100. Sixty of them were native soldiers and the remaining forty were women carrying firearms. After driving the officials out of the building they took possession and set to work to barricade the doors and windows. The mutineers did not give up the building without a struggle, and in the fighting one white man, one German soldier and a native soldier were killed. The mutineers held the building for six days.

Then the German commandant, Hagen, with a detachment of sailors and marines, shore to recapture the building. This was done after a fight, in which six white men were wounded. The cannon, rifles and ammunition which the mutineers had taken possession of were destroyed. The mutineers fled to the coast. A majority of the mutineers fled to the coast. A majority of the mutineers fled to the coast. A majority of the mutineers fled to the coast.

THE RESOLUTION'S FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH OF ALL ON BOARD—THE WARSHIP TOO HEAVY AND UNFAIRLY.

London, Dec. 30.—The behavior of the warship Resolution during the recent gale in the Bay of Biscay continues to excite considerable comment among naval experts, and the opponents of the present state of large warships are taking advantage of the occasion to point out what they assert are defects in construction. The Resolution was bound for Arona Bay or Gibraltar, and when in the Bay of Biscay encountered a gale which compelled her commander to lay her head to the sea. The ship was rolled so heavily that it was thought at a time that she would capsize. It is said that for a long time the officers were afraid to attempt to turn the vessel to leave her to sea, that if she once got in the trough she would "turn turtle." All of this, it is said by many persons, goes to show that the ship is too heavy and unseaworthy. The ship was rolled so heavily that it was thought at a time that she would capsize. It is said that for a long time the officers were afraid to attempt to turn the vessel to leave her to sea, that if she once got in the trough she would "turn turtle." All of this, it is said by many persons, goes to show that the ship is too heavy and unseaworthy.

Today "The Pall Mall Gazette" publishes a letter written by an officer belonging to the Resolution. He says that when the vessel was half a mile from the Plymouth Breakwater, on December 29, the ship was rolled so heavily that it was thought at a time that she would capsize. It is said that for a long time the officers were afraid to attempt to turn the vessel to leave her to sea, that if she once got in the trough she would "turn turtle." All of this, it is said by many persons, goes to show that the ship is too heavy and unseaworthy.

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